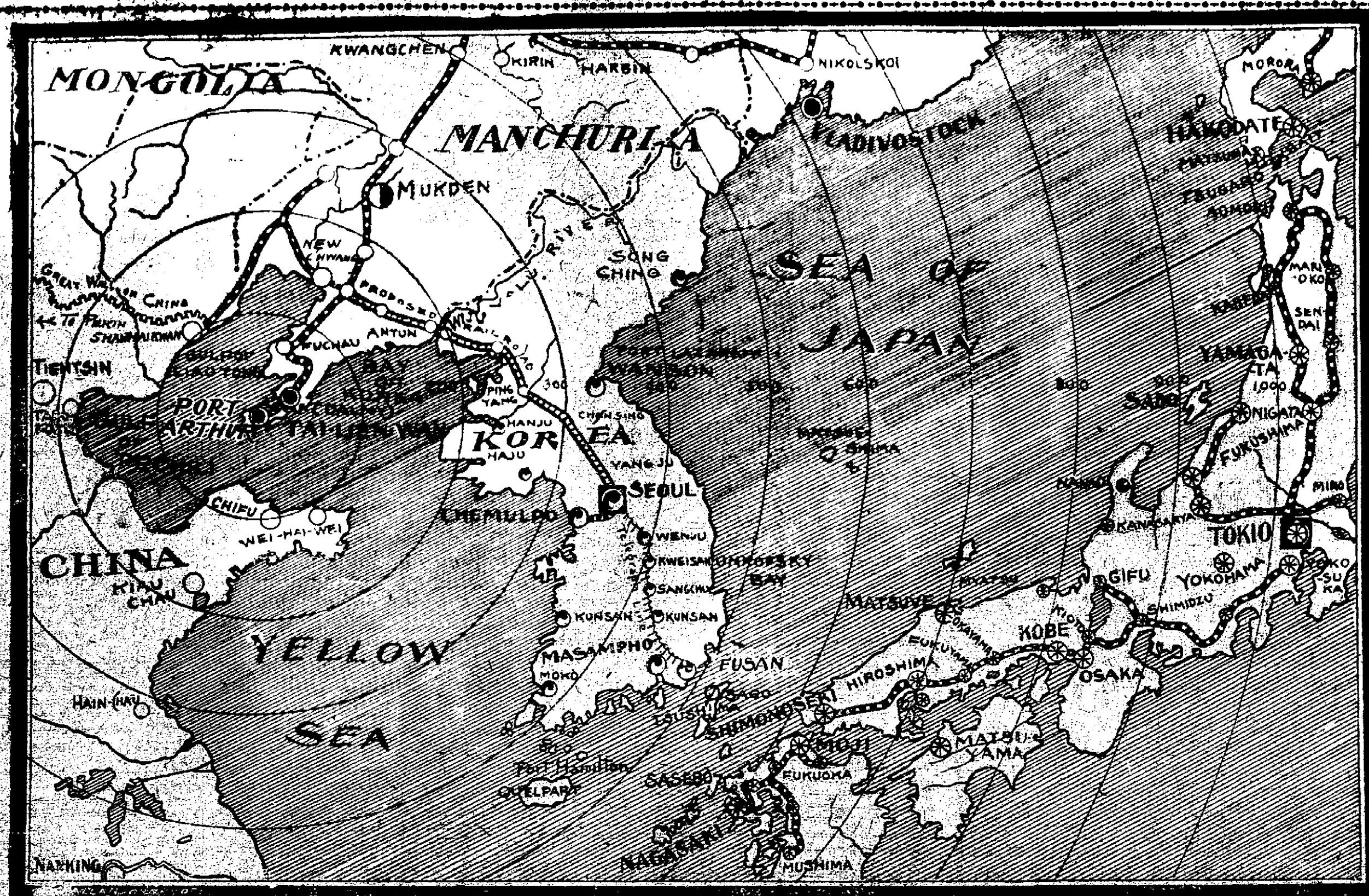


Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 16.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2665.



RUSSIAN JAPANESE KOREAN CONCENTRIC CIRCLES MARK OFF SPACES REPRESENTING 100 MILES

The above map, based upon the one lately published by the Illustrated London News, is as complete as it can be made at present. From time to time, as unmarked places become important, the map will be revised or remade. In estimating distances, the semi-circles, each of which represent one hundred miles, will prove invaluable.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS GALLEY)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Diplomats are discussing the possibilities of Germany, France and Russia declaring war on Great Britain.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—There is a marked increase of naval activity in Great Britain. Ammunition factories are working day and night, and the dockyards are busy modernizing old warships.

JAPANESE FLEET INTACT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Japanese legation issues an official denial from Tokio that any Japanese warships have been destroyed. The fleet is still intact.

CASUALTIES AT PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Viceroy Alexieff reports that the casualties in the bombardment of the 9th were: Killed 20; wounded 75. No damage to the fleet is mentioned.

PROMISES FOR JAPAN.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Baron Kurimo states that if Japan is victorious in this war it will respect the sovereignty of China and Korea.

REPAIRING RUSSIAN SHIPS.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 19.—Three of the damaged Russian warships are being repaired by the caisson method.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—A force of American marines has landed at Newchang for the purpose of protecting American interests.

PARIS, February 18.—Italy has accepted the principle laid down by Secretary of State Hay regarding the neutrality of China being observed during the present struggle between Russia and Japan.

SHANGHAI, February 18.—The British steamer Haiping arrived here today. She reports that the Russians fired on her and detained her for four days at Dalny. It is likely that the occurrence will be reported to the British Government and an explanation will once be demanded from Russia.

SEOUL, February 18.—The Russian forces have occupied Wiju on the Yalu river. This port was declared an open port yesterday by Korea. Wiju is a strategical point of vantage on the Yalu river and will evidently be used as a base for operations by the Russians to prevent the Japanese passing the Yalu into Manchuria.

ALEXIEFF LISTS SERIOUS LOSSES

Washington, 5:15 P. M.

TO SAITO, HONOLULU:

The Times' Peking correspondent reports that Alexieff on Feb. 14, sent the following: "Disabled Tsarevitch, Pallada, Retvizan, Askold, Novik, Sevastopol, Petropavlovsk. The Japanese have been driven from the railway near Chensow. Russians admit seventy killed and claim 150 Japanese prisoners. Russians have eleven ships out of action and declare that fifteen Japanese ships are disabled. The Boyarin is slightly damaged."

"A Japanese surveying party is reported to have landed at Pigeon Bay and been destroyed."

So far as the Japanese are concerned the above information is untrue. No attempt was made for landing, hence no prisoners possible. Absolutely no Japanese ships have been disabled.

TAKAHIRA.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1904.

TO SAITO, HONOLULU:

The following statement was made by a Japanese refugee who arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur on the Wenchow, a British steamer:

On the night of Feb. 8th, Japanese were prohibited from embarking on the British steamer Rasber, Alexieff prohibiting all Japanese residents of Port Arthur from going out of the harbor.

The Japanese who embarked on board the British steamer Wenchow were put under a strict military surveillance of eight Russian guards. Their landing was prohibited and the ship was also detained.

More than 200 Japanese refugees on board the steamer were on the verge of starvation.

At last, on the night of February 10th after earnest appeal to Alexieff for succor ten bales of rice and half a dozen of biscuits were given to them. On Feb. 11th we signaled to the fort that we were in want of drinking water, to which no answer was given.

On the 13th we again appealed for some nutritious food for the babies and pregnant women in the party. On the same day 103 Japanese refugees arrived from Harbin. On the way they were robbed of their money and other belongings.

There are now more than 300 Japanese refugees on board the Wenchow. They are all in extreme distress. On the 14th at 4 p. m. the ship was allowed to set sail and she reached Chefoo in the morning of the 15th of February. Anarchy reigns at Port Arthur. "Bazoku" (a Chinese robber band) and Russian soldiers are pillaging; and the authorities ignore them. The condition is indescribable. The Russian merchants have armed their clerks and employees to protect their shops from the pillage of the soldiers.

TAKAHIRA.

A FOREIGN OFFICER BRINGS NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR

Consul General Saito has received the following:

(Received at half-past 6 P. M.)

Washington, February 15th, 1904.

TO SAITO, HONOLULU:

By a reliable foreign officer who had been in Port Arthur from the 8th to the 11th of February, the following report has been given:

The battleship Retvizan is aground in the outside port; the battleship Cesarevitch was taken into the port HORS DE COMBAT by the bombardment of the Japanese fleet.

The next morning the cruiser Novick was damaged seriously; the cruisers Askold, Diana and the battleship Portofino were more or less damaged.

TAKAHIRA.

(The officer left Port Arthur two days before the Askold sank.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS GALLEY)

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Japan is successfully concealing the nature of her preparations. It is believed that her first objective will be the Liaotong peninsula.

This accords with the nature of Japan's previous strategy and may account for the telegraphed stories of extraordinary efforts in another direction, stories chiefly intended to deceive the enemy.

LAND BATTLE EXPECTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Troops are constantly leaving for the front. Viceroy Alexieff will not undertake the aggressive until assured of winning a crushing victory. An important land battle is considered imminent.

PORT ARTHUR CABLE CUT.

CHEFOO, Feb. 18.—The Port Arthur cable has been cut.

ANOTHER CONCENTRATION STORY.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 18.—The Japanese have concentrated 60,000 men in the Eastern part of Korea.

If there are 120,000 men in Korea and 60,000 in the east, to say nothing of 23,000 reported at Chemulpo, there cannot be 80,000 on the Yalu. Any concentration in the eastern part of Korea would be taken to mean an expedition against Vladivostok.

TEST CASES ARE COMING

Queen's Hospital Will Bring Suit on Its Own Behalf.

While the Attorney General's department is considering the bringing of a test case on the validity of the appropriation bills in general, a specific appropriation test is forced upon the Government by the trustees of the Queen's Hospital.

Deputy Attorney General Peter conferred with Treasurer Kepoikai on the general question yesterday, with the result that it was decided to await the return of Governor Carter from the island of Hawaii before taking action.

Treasurer Kepoikai received a letter from Governor Carter on the eve of the Governor's departure for the island of Hawaii, of date January 19, in which the Governor advised the payment of necessary current expenses for carrying on the government and meeting its legal obligations, as provided for by Acts 10 and 11 of the extra session of 1903 of the Legislature.

Under date of January 20, the Treasurer replied to the Governor. He said that Treasury warrants as provided by law would continue to be honored at the Treasury, but respectfully asked that the question as to the legality of payment of current expenses under the provisions of the Act mentioned be submitted to the Supreme Court for an opinion as early a date as possible according to the agreement reached at the meeting with the Senators.

No answer has been received by the Treasurer from the Governor. Meanwhile, as already stated, the Queen's Hospital trustees have precipitated the issue so far as the legality of the subsidy voted to that institution is concerned.

At an after meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cooper stated that Secretary Charllock had held a consultation with Auditor Fisher over the subsidies to hospitals held in abeyance, when it was ascertained that the Queen's Hospital corporation had authorized Robertson & Wilder, attorneys, to draw warrants for the subsidies due to that hospital under the terms of the legislative appropriations and present them for payment at the Treasury.

DAVIS FILES CHARGES AGAINST ANDREWS

Lawyers were laughing yesterday about George Davis's latest freak. According to his own story, Davis, as soon as he heard that Attorney General Andrews was going to Washington to appear before the Supreme Court, wrote Chief Justice Fuller demanding that Andrews be debarred from practice because he had been in a "conspiracy" to injure Davis. This, Davis thinks, will do Andrews up. "As a matter of fact," said a well-known attorney yesterday, "it will do Andrews no harm, as he will be received as Attorney General of Hawaii, but it will go a long way to convince the Department that Davis is not an ornament to the bar."

Police Officer Arrested.

Police Officer Alfred Kane was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn by Stanislaus Dophus, one of the Russians who was recently fined for assault and battery on a young Portuguese. The warrant charges Kane with being unlawfully on the premises occupied by the Russian and his brother at night.

The Russians claim that Kane entered their room at three o'clock in the morning by climbing through a veranda window. They claim that, when discovered, Kane advised them to say nothing of his visit or of the fact that \$250 had been stolen from them and that he told them he would get a good lawyer to look after them. They say he introduced them to Straus, a lawyer, and that he charged them an exorbitant fee for defending them on charges of assault and battery. The case seemed very much mixed yesterday but may be cleared up this morning, as the case is to come up in the Police Court.

Rita Tewksbury Again.

Rita Tewksbury, who has been confined in the Insane Asylum off and on for the past few years, was released a few days ago on parole, but was yesterday returned to the institution.

High Sheriff Brown heard yesterday that she was again occupying her house next to the Mormon church on Punchbowl street and behaving in an unseemly manner. The patrol wagon was sent there, but neighbors said that after the woman had tired of shouting at her gateway and throwing stones at people, she had dressed and gone to town, carrying a bundle of legal-looking papers. The wagon started back and on Union street came across Mrs. Tewksbury. She offered no objection to being taken back to the asylum.

Hawaii's New Publication.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, in its second number, presents an excellent table of contents as follows:

The Cotton Industry and its Possibilities in Hawaii. The New Superintendent of Forestry. The Farmers' Institute. Collecting Parasites for Australia. Exchanges. Various Notes. Cut Worms on the Waimea Plains. Koebel and the Lantana Insect. Oranges to be Brought in Cuba. Pine Apple Culture in Florida. Cotton and Its Cultivation in the West Indies. In Search of Parasites (Report of G. Compte), The Agricultural Society of Hilo.

DR. COOPER'S REPORT ON TRIP TO HAWAII

Following is President Cooper's report to the Board of Health on his trip to the island of Hawaii:

"It had been my intention to visit Hilo and make the circuit of the Island of Hawaii about the first of April, but a professional call to Waimea about two weeks ago hastened my plans.

"I found by extending my stay a few days I would be personally able to interview the various Government physicians and pass through their districts. I have seen all with the exception of Dr. Bond, at Kohala, and should have made it a point to have seen him had circumstances enforced my stay on the Island a few days longer.

"I passed through and met the following Government physicians in their respective districts:

"Dr. Atcherley, Waimea. Nothing of special interest to report. There is practically little outside of the government salary for this district.

"Dr. Greenfield, Honokaa. This is a much better district better settled and the doctor seems to have plenty of work Abominable roads.

"Dr. Irwin, Hakalau, North Hilo. Nothing of importance. Large territory. Good roads. Not many Hawaiians.

"Dr. Stow, Hilo. Has been and is doing good, conscientious work in a trying district. I stayed in Hilo from Friday until Sunday and endeavored to straighten out several important measures for the benefit of the city. I met Governor Carter there and had several conferences with him.

"One of the principal questions discussed was leprosy. Dr. Milton Rice had been in correspondence with the Governor for some time regarding this question, claiming to have found a cure and asking that he be given an opportunity to demonstrate it.

"As there appears to be such a firm belief among the Hawaiians that there is merit in the claims of Dr. Rice and as the medical profession have been groping for centuries for a cure for this disease, it was agreed by the Governor and myself, the Board of Health consenting thereto, that the territorial bacteriologist be sent up to demonstrate bacteriologically that the cases claimed to be leprosy have the disease, and from that number three or four be chosen for the doctor to demonstrate his claims, the patients to be kept at the expense of the Board of Health at the Detention Camp at Hilo.

"As Dr. Rice expressed to the Governor his doubts of receiving fair treatment from this Board, I suggested that a commission of three be appointed to watch the experiments consisting of Dr. John Grace (chairman), Dr. Henry Hayes, who is of the same school (Homeopathic) as Dr. Rice, and Dr. Rice himself. None of these physicians are connected with the Board of Health. I would suggest therefore that the territorial bacteriologist be sent by the first steamer to carry out the wishes of the Board in this matter.

"I also visited the government land and the Board condemned and had a conference with the Governor and others in the matter, with satisfactory results.

"In the Loan Bill is an item of \$10,000 for a sever for Hilo. I urged the necessity of carrying out this most important measure and will commence at an early date. There have been some few necessary improvements made here, one being a morgue which answers all purposes. Repairs and improvements at Detention Hospital.

"I also visited the Hilo Hospital which is in need of all the support that it can receive from the government.

"I visited the slaughter house about which complain had been made and made suggestions to abate the nuisance. There were many other minor details which were gone into by Dr. Stow and myself.

"I next saw Dr. Holland of Puna and Dr. Curtis of Olaa, there being nothing of special interest in either district. Next I travelled through the district of Kau. I stopped at Pahala and saw Dr. Schwallie, who is the Plantation physician at Pahala (Hawaiian Agricultural Co.).

"Dr. Schwallie has acted as Agent of the Board of Health without pay for some time and, as per his letter, served the Board in caring for the indigent without remuneration. He requested that the Board furnish him with drugs for use among the indigent. I would propose that as Dr. Schwallie has been recently appointed Deputy Tax Assessor for Kau, and not being able to receive two salaries under the government, he be made government physician to that part of Kau extending from the homesteads back of Hileia and extending to the Volcano house, to serve without pay. I made this proposition to the doctor and he readily acquiesced.

"I then passed on to Naalehu and met Dr. McCarthy who is substituting for Dr. Thompson in his six months' leave of absence, and found everything progressing nicely in that district.

"Next I took the Mauna Loa at Hilo-nuapo and the following morning landed at Napoopoo to take a 21 mile drive through the district to Kilauea where the steamer was to pick up Mr. Jared Smith and myself. When we were about eight miles from Kilauea a Kona storm burst in great violence and the Mauna Loa, finding it impossible to land a boat, steamed for Honolulu without us. I made arrangements by telephone with the Wilder's S. S. Co. to have the Kinau call the next day, a demand was made for such service of my personal guarantee of \$200 for passengers and perishable freight and for some reason, not as yet explained to me, violated their contract, although a loading of boats at Kailua was possible at any time on Friday. I deem such con-

duct high-handed and impolitic, as they are common carriers and receive a large subsidy from the Territorial Government, as well as Federal Government. The request was made to accommodate government officials—both Federal and Territorial—to promote the rapid delivery of U. S. mail that had necessarily been left, and to say nothing of the accommodation of passengers.

"Mr. Berg, the agent of the company, on being remonstrated with on such breach of contract, sent the freight boat Helene when she finished loading sugar on the Hamakua coast, and picked us up Sunday a.m.

"I had, therefore, three days to look over the district of Kona, and our newly appointed physician for the district, Dr. E. S. Goodhue, made my enforced stay agreeable by driving me over the country and enabling me to get such information as I desired."

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The invited guests were:

Hon. and Mrs. Dole, Mr. and Mrs.

Roy H. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. E.

R. Stackable, Mr. and Mrs. J. E.

Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cullen,

Hon. and Mrs. W. F. Frear, Hon. Antonio

Perry, Hon. and Mrs. Geo. D.

Gear, Hon. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and

Mrs. A. N. Kepoikai, Mr. and Mrs. F.

M. Swany, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Schaefer,

Mr. and Mrs. Goo, Kim, Mr. and

Mrs. C. F. Chillingworth, Mr. and Mrs.

L. T. Kenneke, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Mr.

and Mrs. S. E. Damon, Mr. and Mrs.

L. I. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. E. R.

Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Bowen,

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Photenhauer, Mr.

and Mrs. R. D. Head, Mr. and Mrs.

B. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. E.

Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood,

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Mr. and

Mrs. R. W. Breckons, Mr. and Mrs. H.

Cousens, Mr. Bechtel, Mr. and Mrs.

R. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey

Hon. and Mrs. C. A. Galbraith, Hon.

J. De Bolt, Hon. L. A. Dickey, W. R.

Hoare, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Isenberg,

Chinese Consul, Mr. and Mrs. A.

M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ost, Dr.

and Mrs. L. E. Colter, Dr. and Mrs. E.

C. Waterhouse, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Mc-

Donald, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Myers, Dr.

and Mrs. E. Camp, Dr. and Mrs. J. B.

de Faris, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Hodges,

Dr. and Mrs. G. Herbert, Dr. St. D. G.

Walters, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. McGrew,

Dr. W. L. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. W. G.

Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith,

Rev. Father Valentim, Rev. G. L. Pearson,

Miss L. J. Biols, Mr. and Mrs. A. D.

Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smith, Mr.

and Mrs. W. R. Farrington, Dr. and

Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Mrs. E. F. Berger,

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Lloyd, Mr. and

Mrs. H. J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. P.

D. Kellett, Jr., Miss C. Cummings, Dr.

R. L. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. A. N. Sinclair,

Dr. H. C. Sloggett, Dr. and Mrs. G.

W. Burgess, Dr. and Mrs. N. B.

Emerson, Dr. G. J. Augur, Dr. J. T.

Wayson, Dr. F. H. Humphries, Dr. and

Mrs. W. Hoffmann, Dr. F. L. Miner,

Dr. W. S. Noblitt, Dr. T. Y. Soong, Mr.

W. Woon, Rev. and Mrs. A. Mackintosh,

Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick, Miss C. D. Castle, Hon. and Mrs. Lorrin Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Mr.

and Mrs. F. L. Hoogs, Mr. and Mrs. F.

W. Macfarlane, Mr. C. H. Cooke, Mr.

and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

W. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parke,

Mr. Jon. Nawahi, Mr. A. S. Hartwell,

Mr. and Mrs. Lot K. C. Lane, Mr. and

Mrs. W. G. Brash, Mrs. W. L. Wilson,

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Vivas, Mr. J. A.

Low, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Davies, Con-

Hawaiian Gazette.

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 19

THE WAR CONDITIONS.

If one will measure the track from Moscow to Port Arthur he will find that the route is as long as from Toronto to Cape Horn. To adequately guard such a railroad as that from the attacks of Japanese or men in Japanese pay, would require an army as large as the one Russia is said to have in Manchuria now.

Much is urged about Russia's numerical superiority to Japan. But it is only the part of her strength which a slender railroad line, over 4,000 miles long, can bring to bear in Manchuria that counts; that is assuming Russia cannot regain the mastery of the sea. If the moderate efficiency of the railroad system should be impaired by acts of war Japan would have a distinct numerical advantage where she needed it, one to be maintained as long as the railroad could be kept from repair.

What will probably be known as Japan's First Army is already on its way to attack the railroad at Harbin, where the Vladivostok branch connects with the main line. The force is estimated at 80,000. Much is being said about this army in the dispatches evidently to divert the minds of the Russians from the movements of the Second Army which may, at any time, land somewhere near Port Arthur.

That things are going wrong for Russia all along the horizon accounts for the talk at St. Petersburg of recalling Alexieff and dividing land and sea command between Europatkin and Skrydin. Korea, for the possession of which the war began, appears to be almost wholly in Japanese hands. Russians are out of it save in the neighborhood of the northern boundary and no great force is known to be there. Undoubtedly Japan will build earthworks and mount heavy guns at all the ports, fortifying themselves while the fate of Port Arthur and the railroad is being decided. So far the Japanese plans have worked with precision while the Russian plans show every sign of demoralization.

NOTHING FOR A NICKEL.

In an extra of which 99 per cent. of the news space was taken up with stale matter, including a dispatch headed "Hama Still Lives," the Bulletin of yesterday printed these alleged "specials":

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 17.—Three Russian warships have been trapped at Yonampho, a seaport in the northern part of Korea.

The Russian ships caught are supposed to be a part of the Russian fleet guarding the forts at this port.

Meanwhile the Baltic fleet is slowly coming on to eventually join the Red Sea fleet and try once more for the mastery of the sea. Mr. Ballou, the local naval investigator, does not regard the Baltic fleet highly, but with the Red Sea vessels added, it might be called a respectable force. One of the several strong reasons why the Japanese will want to make haste in the matter of taking Port Arthur, Dalian and Newchwang is to deprive this fleet of a Peihliu refitting port and compel it to run the gauntlet to Vladivostok where it might be bottled up.

The present situation at Port Arthur is made worse for the Russians by further damage to their fleet. It is apparent that Japan left cruisers and torpedo boats to guard the mouth of the port while the battleships, which were seen off Wiju later, went on another mission—probably to convoy transports. This seems to have led the Russians to come outside their port, with disastrous results to them. No news has reached here from St. Petersburg of this affair but London reported as follows on the 16th: "Reports reach here of a second engagement at Port Arthur in which eight Russian vessels were sunk and ten captured." As there were but fifteen Russian battleships and cruisers in Port Arthur February 3, and as six—according to a foreign officer's story printed Wednesday—were put out of commission on the 8th, one more of the lot being blown up at Chemulpo, the figures of the second engagement were not convincing. It is possible, however, that in the original estimate of strength, torpedo boats and destroyers were not counted and that these sustained the burden of calamity on the 14th.

The official Japanese account of the affair of the 14th, only reports the assured sinking of one vessel, though a torpedo was discharged in the dark at another. The sunken vessel may have been the Askold, though this is not likely in view of previous dates.

THE INDOOR DAMPNESS.

The torrential rains have shown, among other things, that a fireplace is not always a superfluous fixture in a tropical home. Such a thing is not needed to ward off cold but the indoor moisture which not only molds one's goods but seems to invade one's spirit with an atmosphere of gloom. It is the common complaint about town that houses are beginning to smell like cellars; that the only place in a house which feels healthful is the kitchen. Unless sunshine returns soon the "rust which doth corrupt" will begin to show itself in all manner of household belongings; and the owners will wish that they had provided for the occasional blaze in a fireplace which would repel humidity.

Some Honolulu houses have been built with fireplaces and on occasion the latter have proved their value to property and saved the doctor's bills that come of sleeping in damp rooms. Of course there are others where oil stoves are used but these devices eat up oxygen as fast as they do moisture and are therefore not popular for heating purposes, however good an end they may serve in certain forms of cookery. Service and health combine in a fireplace, especially when the battle is with moisture.

Berry's Report says that "Uncle Sam should, by rights, be expending enormous sums of money in improving Pearl Harbor, building fortifications, etc." Events in the Far East give point to this comment. If the United States is going to cut a figure in the control of the North Pacific, it must establish fortified bases here and in two or three other places and do it soon. Hawaii, as a strategic point, increases in value and importance with every event of the present war.

LOCAL CRIME.

There is a great deal more thieving in town than the public is aware of. As a rule nothing is said about it by the police until an arrest is made and arrests, as compared with the whole volume of crime, are few and far between. This is not due to any lack of good intent in the heads of the department, or of cleverness among the white detectives who really constitute most of the thief-catching element; but to the want of a large enough force of efficient policemen and detectives to cover this expansive city.

While some of the increase of petty crime, the robbery of servants' quarters, etc., is probably due to the desire of the criminal class of Chinese to get money for Kobohi and of the same class of Japanese to secure passage fare home, the tight times are steadily adding to the number of people who must live by their wits. There is now a large vagrant population here. Kakaako is full of it; and as negroes, Porto Ricans and vicious Japs drift in from the plantations the colony is added to and its revenues must be proportionally increased. More policemen—not dummies in uniform, but policemen—are needed to protect house-holders from harm. As things are, whole suburbs, yes, whole districts within the city, are left to take care of themselves. Enough money is paid out for defence to make this the best policed town of its size in the world, but unfortunately a large part of it is expended on ornamental militia.

Sam Johnson's company is militiamen enough for Honolulu, and the money spent on the larger organization might, if the Legislature will, be profitably diverted to the support of police. If we get county government police, militia and militia matters will be divorced; but even then it ought not to be difficult to cut off enough superfluous of one kind and another to give every part of Honolulu the oversight of a night force.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The story of the presence of 30,000 Japanese in the extreme north of Korea is again discounted by the news that the Russian troops have peacefully occupied Wiju on the Korean side of the Yalu river, a city also in the extreme north. If any large Japanese army was there, such a move by Alexieff's forces would naturally have brought on a battle. It is still possible that the Japanese, as a means of getting to the railroad and turning the flank of the Yalu positions, have landed west of the river in Manchuria; and at the same time it is well to remember that all the talk of great military movements there may be merely designed to attract the Russians from the real point of invasion. Despite the attraction of Associated Press dispatches and the self-evident value to Japan of striking the railroad between Harbin and Port Arthur, the published census of Japanese troops in Korea seems unreal. Fewer men than 30,000 could do the northern job. Then again, if 30,000 troops are in the north with an enemy close by, why don't they fight? More over why should a total force of 120,000 men be wasted on Korea at this time of year?—a place where, except on the Manchurian border, there is no enemy, and where no enemy could reach the Japanese overland through a roadless mountainous country, alternately subject to blizzards and floods, or reach them by sea in the presence of a victorious Japanese fleet. Finally, have the Japanese such a superfluity of trained men that they can put more troops in garrison in peaceful Korea and leave them there idle, than they sent to China for war-making purposes in 1894-95, and have enough left to deal with the tremendous and vital military problems of the Liaotong peninsula?

The official news received at the Japanese Consulate from Minister Takahira at Washington quotes Alexieff on the subject of Russian losses during the naval engagements inclusive, probably, of the one on the 14th. The detailed list is as follows:

Retswan, 12,700 tons.
Tsarevitch, 12,000 tons.
Petropavlovsk, 10,900 tons.
Sebastopol, 10,900 tons.

Pallada, 6,600 tons.
Askold, 6,100 tons.
Novik, 3,000 tons.

Boyarin (slightly), 8,200 tons.

Alexieff solaced himself in making this report, with the statement that fifteen Japanese ships were disabled. According to Minister Takahira, no Japanese ship was harmed. It was as easily won a victory as that of Dewey at Manila bay.

Another fiction is also officially disposed of. On Sunday the Russians claimed a victory at Pigeon—or Dove—bay, over a landing force of 12,000 Japanese. Now Alexieff speaks of destroying a Japanese surveying party at Pigeon Bay. The Japanese deny, through Minister Takahira, that any landing has been attempted.

At present there is a lull in fresh war news—probably the lull before the storm.

The Star assumes that its information of Feb. 12, that a Japanese army had landed in the north of Korea to begin the investment of Port Arthur and that an engagement "would occur in a few hours" with the Russians, has been borne out by subsequent news.

Six days have passed without the battle being reported, although the "specials" had 90,000 Russians on the Yalu ready to fight; and as far as an investment of Port Arthur via the Yalu is not yet even hinted at. The sole achievement of the specials has been to guess at the landing of a large force to operate beyond the Yalu, although they had predicted that the troops would march there first from Manchuria and then from Seoul.

Set it down as an ordinary proposition of common sense that when Japan lets anybody use the cable to announce that she is sending an army east, the force is probably going west.

The London Times of January 15 says the confusion on the Manchurian railway is great. There will be more soon.

AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.

It is an encouraging sign throughout Hawaii that people are going to work and are producing for export an increased tonnage of fruit, particularly bananas and pineapples. The increase in the banana and pineapple area is marked. Fears are expressed that the pineapple business may be overdone, but this is a matter which will regulate itself. Certainly if Hawaii could get the pineapple business controlled in the United States by Singapore, it would have no reason to be apprehensive.

For ordinary products, not special to the soil, cut-worms are the bane, but that is the usual experience of new agricultural countries, less so in places where song birds prevail. It is impossible for any one but a scientist to discuss the introduction of birds into Hawaii from a broadly economic standpoint; but the subject is one worth expert inquiry. Certain it is that but for the varieties and numbers of birds that flock into the New England and Middle States during the planting and growing seasons, those rich localities would be a failure agriculturally. The birds eat worms by the million. Here but few varieties of birds exist, the robin not at all; though it is probable that the red-breasted worm hunter would domesticate here as easily as the mynah did. Though a migratory bird it is not accustomed to sea flights, and lacking the autumnal incentive of cold weather, it would probably stay put. It remains for the scientific men to say whether the robin would do any harm to counterbalance its good work.

In all forms of small farming here, patience, study and scientific skill must prepare the way to success. Sugar did not do very well at first, but a resolute group of men determined to make it a success and they did so, calling upon the resources of science for aid. A tithe of the effort made to render large farming profitable would do as much for small farming. It is all a matter, in the final analysis, of attention to detail.

ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

The comments upon Hawaii made in our columns by Thomas Fitch are expressed with such delightful humor and in such imitable style that it seems ungracious to criticize our genial critic. According to him, Arizona is a better place for office seekers than Hawaii. True, no sooner there does the office seek the man, than amazement promptly goes forward to Washington, showing that the penitentiary is the place for that man. But far worse is the lot of Hawaii where every one fit to hold office, sought either for or against annexation. To entice public officers either to men who made annexation possible or who would have made it impossible, is not to be thought of even by the patriot who rejoices in Hawaii being annexation territory.

The only way left, it is clear, is to select officials from recent arrivals and if possible from those who disapprove the way in which the Queen was deposed. Those who have grown up with Hawaii and sought to accomplish its civic reform ought not to take part in administration of the reforms they helped to make. Is it not yet possible that the qualities of integrity and efficiency may be regarded, whether held by old timers or new, and that familiarity with past conditions and needs will not suffice to disqualify from holding office?

NEED OF MORE POLICE.

The list of articles stolen by the Japanese, as reads like the inventory of an auction house. That great load of furniture could have been stolen from thickly settled neighborhoods and peddled in other centers of local population, the business going on for months and almost wholly in the daytime, and the police knowing nothing about it, is a most remarkable state of things. Robbery after robbery occurred, complaints were made, there was the usual hue and cry, but the burglar, with his wagon piled up with marble-topped tables and pier glasses, publicly and cheerfully went on hawking the plunder. Nobody asked him if he had a peddler's license; nobody inquired how he could sell a set of silverware or a bedroom suite for a couple of dollars; people bought right and left. Some of them were innocent purchasers, no doubt, for the policy of keeping the reports of robberies from the papers made it impossible for the public to know what was doing in burglary; others were little better than receivers of stolen goods; but all of them made up a large public which included almost every variety of inhabitant except policemen. As and his delivery wagon might be running the streets yet but for a resident who called up the police station to notify it that the Japs was making his accustomed rounds.

A city organized like those of the mainland, with interlocking police beats in every part of it, each beat occupied night and day by dependable men could not be plundered as is the case with Honolulu. Here, owing to the limited police and the filmy tropical architecture which invites the prowler, the conditions for burglary are all that could be desired. And what is more, the criminal element, from chicken thieves to store-breakers, are making the most of them. The only remedy is to put Honolulu under such a police system as they have in most American cities.

At a meeting of the Home Rule Central Committee yesterday, the following were appointed a committee to draft resolutions calling on Congress to enact a county law at this session: Senator D. Kalanakalani, C. P. Iaukea, J. H. Boyd, J. H. Wise, J. M. Poepoe, D. Kalanakalani Jr. and Charles Notley.

It is stated that B. F. Dillingham's opposition to the electric franchise in Washington, to the extent of delaying the measure as reported by the Advertiser's special correspondent, is due to the provision of the bill giving the company exclusive rights all over the Islands as well as in Honolulu. G. B. McClellan, of the Dillingham Land Corporation, has gone to Washington to represent his principal's views.

U. S. Deputy Marshal F. L. Winter yesterday attached the British bark "Kaiulani" to the Admiralty ship "Albion" at sea and claiming damages suffered as well as wages due to the crew of the vessel and her officers. A trial date has been set for the 10th instant.

New moon on the 16th at 9:31 p.m.

MEN TO EXPLAIN CAUSE OF WAR.

Mr. Minekishi, Commissioner of Finance for Japan, to the St. Louis exposition, Sakurai, Collector of Customs at Kobe, and Shugio, another St. Louis Fair Commissioner, who a passenger on the coast on the steamer Doric, were entertained by a number of Honolulu Japanese at a club house on Vineyard street last evening.

During the evening Mr. Minekishi was interviewed by an Advertiser reporter. Like the other officials he was much elated over the reports the party had received here of Japan's successes in the war and stated that enthusiasm ran high on the war question all over Japan. Every man, woman, and child, in Japan, he said, believes that Japan is doing the only proper thing in fighting the Russians and by this time must be in a great state of enthusiasm over the early victories.

Mr. Minekishi stated that in a few weeks prominent Japanese will be sent out from their home countries to the United States, Great Britain and other powers that are friendly to the Japanese to explain why Japan had entered into the conflict and that these men would clear up much of the misunderstanding regarding the situation.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

What the amount of bond will be in the Kohala water franchise is not yet decided.

George A. Davis has filed a brief in his own behalf in the disbarment case pending in the Federal court.

F. M. Hatch and former Judge Silcox, with probably some Washington talent, will represent the honolulu fishery claimants before the Federal Supreme Court.

Eighty Japanese fishermen who have been paying their craft out of Honolulu harbor are booked for the steamer Gaelic, with the patriotic intention of going home to fight the Russians.

A. S. Hartwell, S. H. Derby, A. G. M. Robertson, W. L. Stanley and S. M. Ballou, on behalf of the Bar Association, are preparing the draft of Circuit Court rules prepared by Judge De Bolt.

Attorney General Andrews before leaving for Washington filed a motion to strike from the files of the Supreme Court the petition of George A. Davis for a rehearing of his disbarment case in that court. The ground is that the petition was entered too late under the rules.

Miss Susan Akamaihou, a public school teacher, died at Lihue, Kauai, on the 8th inst.

Information is wanted at H. Hackell & Co. of the whereabouts of D. W. Crowley, formerly of Honolulu.

Samuel Parker, Republican National Committeeman for Hawaii, has not yet received the official call for the Republican National Convention.

Mrs. Thomas Fitch is convalescing from a 48-day attack of typhoid fever. As soon as she is able to travel, Col. and Mrs. Fitch will return here and he will resume practice.

Waialua was reported by Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox, in town yesterday, as being flooded. The way the weather talked last night, this condition will continue a while longer and at places more than Waialua.

Judge Dole, yesterday, declined to consider the applications of twenty Portuguese for naturalization, on account of their admissions that their sole motive was to secure employment on public works. They had been discharged from work on the roads because they were not American citizens.

Entomologist Perkins has notified the Board of Agriculture of the detection of sugar cane imported from China for eating, as it was found badly infested with both a boring insect and a species of leaf hopper new to Hawaii. It is believed by Mr. Perkins that the leaf hopper now abroad in Hawaiian cane fields can be eradicated by the agencies now being employed.

Japanese geisha girls are going to contribute the sum of \$300 to the war fund. There are twenty of them in the city.

Wells Lounsbury has written from St. Paul, Minn., to Governor Carter inquiring about the opportunities for obtaining coffee lands in Hawaii.

Judge Dole is further considering the applications of Portuguese for citizenship, with regard to the admissions of some of them that their object is to gain eligibility for government employment.

Sam Parker, Republican National Committeeman, is apt to take the initiative in calling primaries for a convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention, if the Territorial organization does not make some definite sign in that direction very quickly.

At a meeting of the Home Rule Central Committee yesterday, the following were appointed a committee to draft resolutions calling on Congress to enact a county law at this session: Senator D. Kalanakalani, C. P. Iaukea, J. H. Boyd, J. H. Wise, J. M. Poepoe, D. Kalanakalani Jr. and Charles Notley.

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HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS

Dillingham Blocks the Electric Franchise Measure.

[Mail Special to the Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—There has been a further hitch in consideration of the electric lighting franchise bill before the House Committee on Territories. Representative Hamilton, chairman of the committee, informed me today that a cablegram had been received from Mr. Dillingham, asking that nothing be done with the bill until a representative could be sent from Honolulu to appear before the committee. Mr. Hamilton was authorized by the committee to send a cablegram in reply that Mr. Dillingham's request would be complied with.

This request on the part of Mr. Dillingham is not understood here. Those interested in the franchise bill are awaiting further light as to what Mr. Dillingham wants done. It is recognized here that he is a man of large affairs and of such importance in the community that his views should be fully known to the committee if he desires to have them presented. But not being prominently identified with the electric company, it is thought that he may have taken a stand in some particulars hostile to the proposed legislation.

W. O. SMITH ARRIVES.

Mr. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, arrived here a few days ago. He is stopping at the Shoreham. Mr. Smith has been at the Capitol and renewed acquaintances with some of his old friends there. He has seen members of the House Committee on Territories regarding features of the franchise bill. With his large experience in public affairs and his acquaintance with public officials, Mr. Smith has rapidly gotten in touch with Hawaiian matters here. Public men have been glad to improve the opportunity of ascertaining his views about insular conditions.

Mr. Smith has been the object of no little social attention since he arrived. President and Mrs. Roosevelt invited him to the Congressional reception, which was held at the White House last evening.

HAWAIIAN LABOR CENSUS.

Representative Powers, of Maine, acting under the directions of the House Committee on Territories has drawn a favorable report on the bill of Representative Robinson of Indiana, providing for a census of labor in the Islands once every five years. Instead of annually, as at present. The bill, which will probably be passed by the house, provides for an amendment of the organic act so that section 75 will read as follows:

"That there shall be a superintendent of public instruction, who shall have the powers and perform the duties conferred upon and required of the minister of public instruction by the laws of Hawaii as amended by the act, and subject to modification by the legislature."

THE DELEGATE'S DOINGS.

Delegate Kalanianaole stated today that he expected within a day or two to have an audience with members of the Lighthouse Board in the Treasury Department about the establishment and construction of new lighthouses needed around the islands of the territory as recommended by Gov. Carter. The recommendations of the Light House Board are indispensable before Congress can be induced to act. The Delegate has already received a communication from the Master Pilot's Association, through its officers on the Pacific Coast, favoring the proposed projects. He says he is pressing the matter as earnestly as he knows how.

"I am contemplating an effort to secure legislation for a preliminary survey of Honolulu Harbor by army engineers," said the Delegate, "as preliminary to legislation for the improvement of that harbor. I have talked with a number of Congressmen recently, who advise me that that is the surest way to secure harbor improvements. These men are doubtful in the extreme about Congress ever under-taking such an improvement till army engineers make a survey. They believe that Congress will never be willing to vote money on the survey of territorial engineers."

Gov. Powers' report, after citing some preliminary facts, proceeds as follows: "Hon. G. W. W. Hanger, Acting Commissioner of Labor, in a letter dated January 12, 1904, to Hon. Gordon Russell, of Texas, a member of the subcommittee which had this bill under investigation, in answer to an inquiry submitted to him, makes the following statement: Two annual reports have been made under the original Bill;

LOBBYISTS INJURE LILIUOKA-LANL

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is enjoying good health here this winter. Delegate Kalanianaole says he saw her only two or three days ago and found her in good spirits. He is doing nothing to advance her claims, entertaining the view that, under the circumstances with professional lobbyists working in her behalf, Congress is not likely to vote the money. "I believe Congress would vote her a fair sum," said the Delegate, "if we were asked without the intervention of lobbyists. Many members have talked to me about it. I introduced the bill, but that was about all I could well do. It is unfortunate the matter has been handled in such a way."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warmth weather may bring relief, the result is thereby weakened and rendered more susceptible to disease. A cold should never be treated, whether it be a head cold or a chest cold, as having a harshness through the nose, without a small amount of nasal spray, relief and to be a general consequence of the condition.

The Walker Drug Co. agents for Hawaii, a member of the American Legion, having had a small amount of nasal spray relief and to be a general consequence of the condition.

Fresh Vegetable Seeds

IN

5ct. Packages

Just Received

Complete Assortment

Hollister Drug Co.

FORT STREET.

REPUBLICANS AND EMPLOYMENT

Editor Advertiser: The elucidation of the principles of the Republican Party in isolated territory of the Union should tend to the ultimate extension of numerical adherents of the party.

We consent that republicanism stands for the highest and broadest form of politics in the United States. We do not have to wait to see how, where, or in what manner democracy is going to make its customary erroneous break before declaring the platform on which the Republican Party stands, nor the line of procedure we intend to follow. That our principles are protection to home industries, a single standard for the measurement of all values, a reciprocity in dealing with all foreign nations, the fullest liberty to all competent to use the voting franchise, and a freedom from being bound by precedents which were wise in those days but are inapplicable to the present.

In our great country, which has purchased Porto Rico and the Philippines, and has absorbed Hawaii, we know that whilst the extension of the principles of the party must follow, that we are compelled by the exigencies of the case in order to wean their inhabitants to a love of those principles to act in a somewhat different manner to what we do on the mainland. There we have always assumed that the slogan of either victorious party, "to the victors belong the spoils" was correct, and "to turn the rascals out" was the proper procedure of the conquerors.

In Hawaii there floats an idea both amongst the natives and foreigners who have been assimilated, that the Hawaiian without regard to the ticket which he may have voted should be given employment in all government work in preference to those from foreign lands.

After the overthrow of monarchy it was the rule to give employment to those who had carried a gun, and this was right. After the absorption of Hawaii by the United States the reason for the rule no longer existed. It is not material as to which of the dominant parties in the ascendancy the idea that Hawaiians should be given employment still maintains.

We know that "honey catches more flies than vinegar" and to follow the policy of employing Hawaiian laborers on government work without questioning them as to whether they "carried a gun" or voted the Republican ticket is a good one and can be adopted by our local republicans with benefit to the future success of the party.

I am credibly informed that certain officers who have the giving of life-supporting work to laborers are acting in a very narrow minded, unrepentant manner and refusing to employ Hawaiians whom they are informed neither belong to the local militia nor are republicans. In our hearts we despise a man who joins a church or order, or a party for the benefits he may derive from it. If the principles of the church, or order, or party are not such as his conscience approves he is truly a dirty dog and unworthy of assistance from the members of either as soon as his conduct is discovered.

My belief is that all Hawaiians are republicans, i. e., believers in the principles of the republican party. At the same time I know that the inbred love of the feudal system under which they were nurtured has as yet not been eliminated, and may not be for a generation. To wean them from such inherited aloha a generous treatment will have more effect than a narrow minded unrepentant system of denying a living to the people of the land. If any orders have been given to treat natives in the manner described they should be rescinded as such a policy is not in accord with the real republicans of the Territory.

The word "republican" stands for all that is broad, liberal, and is used in contradistinction to "democrat" republicans being the true democrats of the United States, and are the successors of the old democratic party, which the present democrats are not. Let us try the "honey" and remember who are the people of the land and respect their rights.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Evidently most of the war news sent by the correspondents is picked up in Japanese cities. It has never been the custom of Japan to let correspondents go with its war fleets, nor to let them use the cable from the scene of hostilities, providing that a cable is at hand.

Least of all are they permitted to forecast events. The reasons are obvious. A correspondent is regarded in Japan—from the Wolseley standpoint—as a privileged spy, and while the Japanese are willing and even eager to have him mail descriptions of events that are past or rapidly passing, they object to have him give their plans away by cable. Sometimes, as a means of deceiving the enemy, they put him on false scena. What really authentic fresh news there is, of a publishable kind, goes to the Associated Press and Reuters, with which agencies the Government works in harmony. But these organizations are not encouraged to make forecasts.

As for the correspondents their work is mainly to supply picturesque detail, a fact the Hearst papers recognized when they chose the rising young novelist, Jack London, to represent them at the front.

An esteemed evening contemporary says: "It is only necessary to allude to our own heavy frigates during the War of Independence to show what can be done by ship. Without our ships we might never have won, but with our ships we won hand over hand. It was our navy which was our best card, and our gallant officers played it for all it was worth from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes. It was fighting worth the work, and it gave the officers an opportunity to emulate Nelson, than whom there was no better man of his time." Probably our contemporary means the War of 1812. Nothing a naval way was done on the Great Lakes during the War for Independence. As for Nelson he was a midshipman in 1770 and did not get a command until 1782.

FRANCIS G. WALKER.

A. B. Tait, an agent for a savings bank association at Kailua, Kona, where he established his office, was beaten and wounded by Kamehameha at Five or Three. The men have been picked up in the Five tall and charged with having attacked him.

SETTLED A WONG WAR

Judge Lindsay settled a Wong war in the police court in short order yesterday by fining one of the Wong clan \$10 for assault and battery on a Kong man and committing another Wong to the Circuit Court for trial on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The Wong and Kong clans make up the Wong Leung Too Society, a Chinese organization, and internal strife in the society had brought on the trouble.

A couple of weeks ago there was a row at a meeting of the society in its clubhouse in Lilihi street. The Wong wished to sell the Lilihi street property and purchase another place which is farther from the center of the city. The Kong objected. Several meetings were held between the belligerents. Finally an open rupture resulted. The Wong decided to secure a decision regarding the issue by fighting. They were alleged to have attacked the Kong in the clubhouse. The fight lasted for some time. One man had a rib fractured and the whole crowd were marked up in one way or another.

Warrants were secured by the Kong for the arrest of Wong Tuck and Wong Kun, the only fighters who could be identified. Wong Tuck was fined ten dollars. His companion must face trial in the Circuit Court.

The trial of Alfred Kane, the police officer charged with being unlawfully on the premises of another at night, was on motion of the prosecution postponed until Feb. 28.

The following were fined three dollars and costs each for drunkenness: Kuaihi, J. W. Bell, Brown, H. A. Chamberlain and A. J. Capela.

HOUSE TOOK LEGS AS RUMOR GOES

Judge Gear gave defendant one day more to answer or otherwise deal with the complaint in the injunction suit of S. M. Ballou vs. Mutual Telephone Co.

PROBATE

Albert N. Judd has given his bond in \$5000, with W. G. Brash surety, as guardian of the person and property of Susan Brash.

Judge De Bolt appointed David Dayton temporary administrator of the estate of James Barry Anderson.

Jim Jan Kong was appointed by Judge De Bolt to administer the estate of Ah Kana alias Ah Kun under \$500 bond.

NEW LAWSUITS

Wilder's Steamship Co. has brought suit against the Kamalo Sugar Co. for \$80,12 with interest.

Clark & Henry are suing H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd., and Caile & Cooke, Ltd., for \$22,000 and interest. For cause of action the plaintiffs allege an agreement whereby they, as contractors for dredging Pearl Harbor channel, were to be paid \$26,000 by defendants, as agents respectively of Oahu Sugar Co. and Ewa Plantation Co., upon the opening of the said harbor by navigation by the completion of the dredging contract.

DIVORCE

Judge De Bolt granted a decree of divorce to Irene Howard against Harry Howard on the ground of non-support. T. M. Brooks appeared for plaintiff.

CLASHING VIEWS RETARD PROGRESS

The following is a reply Mr. Girvin received in response to a letter accompanying a bill which made provision for a limited immigration of Chinese laborers and which was prepared with great care. It speaks for itself.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1904.

Jas. W. Girvin, Esq., Honolulu.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 13th ultimo and beg to reply that the letter you refer to of the non-acknowledgment of same was inadvertently omitted through being mislaid.

I fully realize the importance of the subject of Chinese immigration which has had my earnest consideration and is most unfortunate that we are placed in the present dilemma. Of course you are aware of the general objections attending it and also the difficulty of attempting to remove them that had been done heretofore.

The matter was brought to the notice of the leaders and other members of either house and in our conversations they gave me very little encouragement. It is my opinion that we cannot obtain consideration at this Congress and have, instead of attempting to force the issue, that is to say to convince them of their probable error, but to show that by education of the masses here they can realize of the undeserving discrimination that is made to Chinese and that the despised people have been and are the most favorable class of laborers for our field work and may be elsewhere and also be the means of furnishing work to skilled labor for American citizens.

The general make-up of Congress is favorable towards Hawaii but the reports frequently received from there of clashing views on matters now pending before Congress seem to retard the progress of any Hawaiian measure before its proper committee. It has been impossible for me to get the members of the committee together to talk on Hawaiian matters as they complain of the continued disagreement of representations that are made directly to them and consequently they leave Hawaii in absence. Let us hope however that a favorable opportunity will arise that may result in being granted some relief.

Tours very truly,

J. KALANIANAOLE.

The draft is pretty well broken now and Honolulu would just as soon have an occasional look at the sun.

LANAI DEAL AFTERMATH

Jury In Hopeless Disagreement

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THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Aleutian Puff

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between The Greenwell Estate and George Clark of Honokohau, North Kona, Hawaii, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

E. C. GREENWELL,
Executive.
January 12, 1904.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU,
Wednesday, Feb. 17.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco, at 6 p.m.

Stm. Kaui, Bruhn, from Eleale ports, at 6:10 a.m. with 21 pieces machinery, 220 bags sugar, 24 pugs sundries.

Stm. Noeau, Pederson, from Honolulu, Waipio and Kukuhiahi, at 1:30 a.m. with 152 pugs sundries, 4,288 bags sugar.

Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports, at 5 a.m.

Stm. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 6:15 a.m. with 225 sheep and 26 pugs sundries.

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Stm. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 6:15 a.m. with 225 sheep and 26 pugs sundries.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

S. S. Dorio, Smith, from Yokohama at 2:30 p.m.

Stm. J. A. Cummins, from Koolau ports at 1:30 p.m.

Am. schr. Henry K. Hall, sixty-two days from Newcastle.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Stm. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stm. J. A. Cummins, Seale, for Koolau ports, at 8 a.m.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris & Hill, at 1 p.m.

Stm. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Honokohau, at 5 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 18.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient at 10 a.m.

Stm. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Mananapali and Ahukini and Nawiliwili, at 6 p.m.

Stm. Noeau, Peterson, for Honolulu, Kauai, Lahaina, Maalaea, Honokohau and Kokuhiahi at 6 p.m.

Stm. Lehua, Naopala, for Eleale, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Kaka'ako, mail and passengers for Kolaa at 8 p.m.

Stm. Walsalele, Pitts, for Eleale at 8 p.m.

Stm. Helene, Nelson, for Mahukona, Paauhau, Kukulan, Okaiki, Laupahoehoe and Papaaoa, at 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stm. Noeau, Feb. 17, from Honokohau.—J. Marsden, J. W. Baldwin, Alexander Lindsay and J. A. Williamson and 4 deck.

Per S. S. Gaelic, from San Francisco, Feb. 17.—S. M. Vaudain, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sturge, E. Freivald.

Through Passengers on Gaelic.

J. S. Hoyt, Sir B. Leighton, C. C. Osborne, Mrs. G. C. Osborne, Miss G. Remington, J. R. Ralston, Grant Wallace, J. W. Hunt, H. T. Whitcham, Harry Ashurst, E. J. Bates, W. T. Mandeville, M. Boyer, F. A. Crooks, Albert Butler, Velos Dovillier, E. M. Wilson, John Fowler and son Eugene Garnett, Mrs. W. F. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Harrell, F. S. Hoffman, W. F. Hughes, H. Johnson, A. H. Johnson, L. R. Kern, W. S. Lanthorn, J. S. MacMuller, W. C. Mayer, Miss L. McDonald, L. J. Prescott, Lott Sandy, F. E. Shaw, H. S. Simpson, A. F. Thane, G. H. T. Townsend, F. L. Simanton, William Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Weeks, F. A. Wester, and M. R. Wheeler.

Mongolia to Arrive Soon.

Late mail advices from the coast indicate that the new Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, Captain Rinder, is soon to leave New York for this coast.

The new steamer Manchuria will follow a few weeks later. Both of these vessels are much larger than the Korea and Siberia, but are not capable of running at such great speed.

Clipper Ship Coming Here.

The fine American clipper ship Asgard, one of the finest steel sailing ships afloat and the property of the Standard Oil Company, was loading ballast in San Francisco on Feb. 8th preparatory to sailing for this port from which she is to take a cargo of sugar to New Zealand.

Twelfth Infantry Coming.

The Twelfth United States Infantry, Col. Hubb commanding, will pass through Honolulu during the first week in March en route to the Philippines. The regiment is now stationed at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City.

At Washington Island.

The brig Galilee recently made the run from San Francisco to Washington Island, property belonging to the people of Fanning Island, a distance of 300 miles, in fifteen days.

Mark W. B. Flint.

The bark W. B. Flint cleared from San Francisco on Feb. 6th for Makassar, via Eleale, with a cargo of general merchandise valued at \$45,120.

Promotion for Shoup.

Fred S. Shoup, well known in Honolulu as one of the Oceanic passenger agents who make round trips on the vessels of that company between San Francisco and Honolulu, has resigned his position to become a railway passenger agent at Los Angeles.

Mark Andrew Welch.

The bark Andrew Welch cleared from San Francisco for Honolulu on Feb. 12th with a general merchandise cargo valued at \$20,000.

HAWAIIAN AND PORTO RICAN POSTAL BUSINESS COMPARED

Railway Mail Service Inspector Geo. W. Carr of the local post office, in making a comparison between the post office work of Hawaii and Porto Rico, shows that Hawaii has the advantage, both in less expenditure of money for transportation, and in greater receipts.

For instance Porto Rico has a much larger population than Hawaii. Her star routes number 32 covering 546 miles, with 379,020 miles of annual travel, the expense being \$30,806.07.

Hawaii on the other hand has 27 star routes, 561 miles in length with 160,483 miles to travel annually. This is accomplished at an expense of \$10,608.

Porto Rico's other services are as follows:

Steamboat—No. of routes, 2; 2,814 miles in length; annual pay, \$43,400.

Railroad—3 routes, 113 miles in length; 70,023.84 miles annually to travel; annual pay, \$4,985.00.

Hawaii's services are as follows:

Steamboat—13 routes; miles length, 13,881; annual travel, 444,642 miles; annual pay, \$69,000.

Railroad—4 routes; miles in length, 108; annual travel, 105,184 miles; annual pay, \$3,550.38.

In his annual report for last year, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General says of Hawaii's postal facilities:

"The local steamboat routes cover all navigable waters within and around the several islands comprising the Hawaiian group. Every landing on the islands is touched by some mail steamer. Every steamer plying between Hawaiian ports carries the mails."

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When introduced by Dr. Mays and asked to make a statement, Mr. Cleghorn said he thought he was to be questioned. About five years ago he was authorized by the trustees to improve the place. There was good soil on top and then black sand and he could not see where was any menace to public health.

President Cooper mentioned the reports made some time ago of overcrowding, so that old graves were being broken into by fresh interments.

Mr. Cleghorn said the cemetery had existed for fifty years. He had always instructed them to have graves rounded up, so that they could be located.

The present section had been employed for nine months, in which time he had dug ten graves and been present at the digging of 34 others. He had come across

only two old graves in that experience. In answer to a citation of reports of inspection the president made, Mr. Cleghorn said there was no reason for the disturbances of old graves alleged, as there was lots of virgin soil that had never been touched. He thought the compound had an area of five or six acres.

Dr. Mays, who had inspected the premises, said there was a large piece of ground that had never been touched.

Rev. Mr. Parker had shown him one large piece and several of smaller dimensions in which no burials had been made.

The large piece was one-half or two-thirds of an acre. Mr. Parker showed him a square bit of ground, about twice the size of the Board of Health room, containing several mounds, in which he had forbidden burials, but a few days after he had given the order the mounds had been leveled off. It would very difficult now to say how many burials had taken place there.

Dr. Cooper, answering a remark of

Mr. Cleghorn, said that if Kawaiahaao

cemetery were excepted from a regulation to stop burials within the city there

would be complaint of discrimination.

Mr. Cleghorn said that if Kawaiahaao

should stand on its own merits, adding

that there were many family plots in

Kawaiahaao having plenty of room left.

Dr. Cooper considered that for sanitary reasons it would be well to have cemeteries within city bounds closed.

Mr. Lane said they might have more trouble on their hands than they would know what to do with, if they interfered with family plots.

Mr. Cleghorn spoke of his visit to his

native town, Edinburgh, saying burials

had been going on there in the heart of

the city for the past two hundred years.

It was the same way in towns of Italy

and even the United States mainland.

Dr. Cooper thought it was the policy

now of all cities of any size to stop

burying within city bounds. Mr. Cleghorn

said that was because the land was

valuable, to which Dr. Cooper replied

that apart from that question there were

reasons. It was considered insanitary

to have cemeteries amidst the living

population.

"I think that is all a myth about

danger to the public health," Mr. Cleghorn remarked.

Dr. Mays said there was no doubt the

Catholic cemetery was insanitary, and

President Cooper asked what was the

difference between it and Kawaiahaao.

"Water," Mr. Cleghorn answered.

"You cannot dig six feet in the Catholic

cemetery without finding water, I am

told, while you can dig ten feet in Kawaiahaao without finding water.

Not satisfied with their first success

at stock watering, the complaint altered the Directors voted on February

14th to water the stock to the extent of

\$5,000. After this second increase in the number of shares 5,000 were put on the market and sold for

\$73,751.62, and 15,000 were divided among the stockholders, thus, it is alleged in the complaint, violating the law.

The State law provides that no corporation shall incur an indebtedness

in excess of its capital stock. The

Hana Plantation Company is said to

be indebted to more than \$200,000, or

\$200,000 in excess of its capital stock.

The Examiner of Feb. 6 says: Two

sensational suits on stockholders' lia-

bilities which were filed yesterday by

the Hana Plantation Company alleg-

ed that the stock of that corporation,

which owns one of the oldest sugar

plantations in the Hawaiian Islands,

was watered on \$200,000 to the ex-

tent of \$5,000,000. The suits are filed

by the present Board of Directors, in

the name of the company, against di-

rectors who had charge of the com-

pany's affairs in the past. The former

directors, who consist of well-known

business men, are accused of having

given away and distributed among

themselves 15,000 shares of capital

stock and of having incurred debts to

the extent of \$235,851.56 in excess of the

amount permitted by the laws of the

State. The giving away of the shares

of stock is alleged to be a violation

of the State constitution.

The Board of Directors who have

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